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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe

The Shipping Arrivals of yesterday will be found in our Asiatic Sheet, which we have resumed to-day. The length of the Debate on the Manchester Outrage, having prevented the publication of many shorter articles of a miscellaneous nature, we have given a Sheet to such of these also as have been taken from the English Papers of May, and shall follow them up in successive Numbers, by whatever may appear to possess the strongest claims to early publication.

We give below a paragraph from a New London Paper, the *True Briton*, a worthy Colleague of the *Courier*, the organ of the Ministers and the idol of all the Tories in the Kingdom, as a specimen of the illiberality with which this party advocate the cause of their Masters. We think it would be very difficult indeed to find in any of all the publications said to be addressed to the passions of the lower orders, a piece of such low, vulgar, and ungentlemanly abuse, as that which is here dished up for the refined taste of those who fondly think themselves as far elevated in mind as they are in rank above their compatriots. If any considerable portion of the higher orders continue to patronise such a Paper, it is a woeful proof that their taste has become sadly depraved; and that instead of being the *higher* they are really the *lower* order, and sunk, in all that truly enables the human species, infinitely below that class on whom they affect to look down, from the factitious eminence created by worldly power and possession, with supercilious contempt. We cannot believe that any considerable portion of the Aristocracy of England can participate in such sentiments; they are repugnant to the candour and honest magnanimity of the English character. None can relish such low and dirty advocacy, even of the Ministers of England, except (as this Paper itself says, of the supporters of *John Bull*) the vicious and base, HIGH OR LOW.

But in order to render the paragraph from the London Paper perfectly understood, it is necessary to explain the occasion on which the article in the *Morning Chronicle*, which it attacks, was written. The Tories of the West, like the Tories of the East, discovered that there was a certain scum and refuse of Toryism too gross and filthy to find admission into any Paper published by Authority; because no Government would disgrace itself by allowing it to be published under its sanction. The Tories of the West therefore set up a Paper, nicknamed *John Bull*, "as the vehicle of the dirty malice of a certain part of the higher orders against their political opponents." This common sewer of malignity was no sooner set up in the West, than the example was quickly imitated, even to the letter, by some Tories in the East. There is a fraternal feeling among the party in every quarter of the globe. The true character of this counterfeit *John Bull*, was, however, very soon discovered by the English Public, who are too Argus-eyed to be long imposed upon; and the class which supported it, and their motives for so doing, were very soon plainly declared to the world. Its low buffoonery, it was supposed, would attract the vulgar; its vile slanders would attract the scandal-loving; its abuse of all good and virtuous characters would gratify the vicious; and its unceasing attacks on those who stood up with patriotic manliness for the rights of the people, would be sure to please those time-serving parasites who never think of a public office but as a means of acquiring wealth. *John Bull* was therefore deemed quite a happy invention; for while the Government Organ was

conducted into the Parlour, *John* was left in the Kitchen, where his low ribaldry would make him more acceptable. The *True Briton*, says, that as "their greasy mouths hang over its columns, they exultingly exclaim, &c." from which it is clear the Editor was deep in the secret, and thinking of the Kitchen, Bishop so-and-so, as Sir R. Wilson mentioned at a Southwark Meeting thought *John Bull* extremely clever, and took it in for the edification of his servants! The Tories discover considerable tact in the circulation of *John Bull*: for since the honest and intelligent part of the community will no longer support their principles, they act prudently to endeavour to make converts of the ignorant and vicious, and to attract around their standard both the dregs and scum of society. It is said farther, that this *John Bull* was set up as a "desperate experiment for the purpose of retaliating on private character, the blows which the authors had publicly received from various spirited Senators: and it reckoned for support on the appetite for scandal, which distinguishes the frequenters of fashionable parties." The *Morning Chronicle*, it seems, was guilty of stating some pertinent facts illustrative of the true character of this infamous Paper; and especially the support it receives from certain persons among the upper classes of society. The *True Briton* raves at this like an impostor, whose companions in deceit are detected and identified as accomplices with him in crime. He denounces his miserable accomplice: he denounces its supporters, high or low, rich or poor: he denounces even the higher orders; the usual objects of his eulogium, for he dares not deny that among them is its chief circulation. What are we to conjecture from this, but that the *Morning Chronicle* published an undoubted truth, which was, however, too cutting and unexpected to be borne with patience even by the most unprincipled and callous. The following is the paragraph from the London Paper in question, the *True Briton*, of May 14, as quoted in the *India Gazette Extra* of Wednesday the 12th instant.

"We shall not attempt to follow the *Times* and *Chronicle* through the cob-web trash which they call argument; but there is one paragraph in the latter paper, which really deserves notice—not for its reasoning, for who ever saw any reasoning in the *Chronicle*—not for its candour, for who has ever found that paper candid?—not for its truth, for who is ignorant that the *Morning Chronicle* is one of the most lying papers in existence? No; we quote it for the purpose of shewing, that it is the reverse of every thing true, just, or candid:—"It deserves to be remarked, (says the *Chronicle*) that this Journal (the *John Bull*) has an extensive circulation, chiefly among the upper classes of society, and has been powerfully patronised by many of the more distinguished Tories."—Now to use the words of the *Chronicle*, "it deserves to be remarked," that our friend in the Strand is a very stupid blockhead, or a very wicked story-teller. Is it true that the circulation of the *John Bull*, is chiefly among the upper-classes? Will this sapient Editor name a few of its upper-class subscribers?—It circulates among the very dregs of society. All who are vicious—(high or low)—all who are base—(rich or poor)—all who love vice and detest virtue, are to be found anxious promoters of this *John Bull* publication. The Radicals read it, chuckle over it; and although they pretend to despise it, yet every now and then, as their greasy mouths hang over its columns, they exultingly exclaim. "D—n it, he has him there—There he hits him," and a thousand such exclamations; and, there is no mystery in all this, for it is the principle of vice to seek its semblable as the French have it—to love the treason even though

it despises the traitor. Is the *John Bull* vicious? then vicious men delight in it.—Is it slandering, lying, bullying? then slanderers, liars, bullies, love it. And what are Radicals but bullies, liars, and slanderers? It matters not a straw who are slandered—sufficient is it for their purpose, that some body is slandered. The Radical cares not if it be his own brother. But we will put this beyond question. There is a vile *Radical Sunday Paper*, called *The News*—every body has heard of it as a most foul gazette of slander and calumny. Until *John Bull* appeared, *The News* administered most successfully to the Radical appetite for slander; but no sooner did *John Bull* appear, than the circulation of *The News* diminished sensibly. We shall say no more—facts are stubborn things, and speak most powerfully."

Thus far the London Paper;—and it is saying more for the infamy of *John Bull* than any argument which we could adduce, to state, that even this new organ of Ministers is obliged to confess that none but those who are base and vicious, who love vice and detest virtue, give their countenance to so infamous a Publication. We do not receive among our supplies *The News*, which is spoken of as "a vile Radical Sunday Paper;" but as *John Bull* is here admitted to have beaten *The News* hollow in slander and calumny, and on that ground alone to have driven it from the field, it is clear that if slander and calumny be criminal, the Tories are far worse than the Radicals they abuse, and that *John Bull* and its projectors, supporters, and readers, deserve the execration of all who are not base and vicious, or who prefer virtue to vice, whether they be high or low, rich or poor. To continue the language of the London Writer, "We shall say no more," for we admit that such "facts" as these "are stubborn things, and speak most powerfully."

Glasgow, May 3, 1821.—It is with the greatest satisfaction we have to announce that the Spanish Ministers at the different foreign Courts have received the most unequivocal assurances that not only is no interference with her internal concerns intended, but should such intrusion be attempted by any power however high in rank, the most powerful succour will be stretched forth in favour of Spain. This is very consolatory; and must tend to dishearten those friends of the old despotism who seemed to think the late check sustained by the Constitutionalists of Naples was a sufficient signal for them to make an effort to produce a similar result in the Peninsula. The Cortes, in order to put down the ultra-royalist bands that have lately sprung up in various quarters, have adopted the most decisive measures. A levy of 600,000 men was immediately ordered, and a decree has been passed which enacts, in substance, that all persons taken in attempts to resist the civil or military authorities, by force of arms or even any attempt to seduce, directly or indirectly, a soldier to desert, are immediately, if arrested by military authority, to be tried before a military commission, and the sentence is to be carried into execution in 24 hours, if approved of by the Political Chief. We hope, however, the preceding news will do away all necessity for martial law. A report prevails in Paris that the French Minister at St. Petersburg has concluded a treaty, which remains for the sanction of his Government, permitting the march of a Russian and Austrian army through France to attack Spain. Whether we consider the policy of France or the recognition already made by England of the Spanish Cortes, this story must be considered unlikely.

By letters from Bahia of the 13th Feb. we learn that on the 10th that city, following the recent example of Para, chose a constitutional government, without any blood being shed except of five lives through the obstinacy of the Governor. The principal officers of the garrison and the leading inhabitants immediately elected a Provincial Junta, and entered into several resolutions, declaring their adherence to the dynasty of Portugal. The whole troops, to the amount of twelve thousand men, took the oath of fidelity to the new order of things, and preparations were made to repel any force that might be sent against them. It appears the Governor had written to the King to learn how he was to act, but having received no answer, he sent for two of the leaders of the constitutional party, and wished them to suspend

all proceedings till his Majesty's will was known. As this was peremptorily refused, he rang his bell for his Aid-de-Camp to come and seize them; but, when he arrived, the other party ordered him to arrest the Governor, which was immediately effected by a detachment of the military, after he had given up his sword, on being assured he would be treated with respect. The Presidency of the Junta was then offered to the late Governor, Count de Palma, but he declined to accept of it. When the letters came away, gladness beamed in every countenance, and every thing was tranquil. Three vessels were immediately dispatched with the happy tidings to Pernambuco, and on the 6th March, the Governor, having assembled the ecclesiastical, civil, and military authorities of that important settlement, it was agreed, with one voice, to unite with their brethren of Para and Bahia in proclaiming the Constitution of Portugal, which was done amidst the most enthusiastic rejoicings. Little or no doubt can be entertained that no long time will expire before the whole of Brazil has become free.

The accounts from Turkey are quite contradictory. According to one series of advices the disturbances in Moldavia are already quelled; and the determination of the Cabinets of Russia and Austria to observe a strict neutrality will soon enable the Sublime Porte to restore order in his various provinces. Both the Emperors have dispatched instructions to stop all communication with the revolted districts, and if any soldiers attempt to pass the frontiers, they will be immediately arrested. The army of Prince Ypsilanti is said to amount to no more than 8,000 men, exceedingly ill provided with arms or money; and it is said that being seized with alarm on hearing of the approach of a large Turkish army, they had fled to the mountains, and consternation has succeeded the hope of triumph. In opposition to this, other accounts represent the Greeks residing in Foreign Countries as hurrying with their substance to assist their countrymen. Several of the smaller islands are said to have shaken off the Turkish yoke. A number of the most distinguished Greek families in the Morea had put themselves under the protection of the Mainotes, the descendants of the ancient Spartans. This tribe had sent a detachment to join the Suliotes, who, it is asserted, had, in conjunction with Ali Pasha, totally routed the troops brought against them by the Pasha of the Morea. At Patras, on the 16th ultimo, the Greek clergy, by orders of the Kaimanean, exhorted their countrymen to deliver up their arms to the Turkish authorities, but the answer of the Greeks, was, "let them come and take them." Prince Ypsilanti is reported in an article from Odessa to have entered Bucharest, the inhabitants of which joined him, and to have afterwards advanced to Bulgaria, and the whole Province is described as full of ardour in his cause and hatred of the Turks. So conflicting are the statements.

London, May 4, 1821.—Advices from Trieste state, that a large armed Greek Vessel had arrived there from Patras in the Morea, for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition. The vessel left Patras on the 4th of April, and brings an account of the Turks and Greeks having come to open war. It appears that a general insurrection throughout the Morea was to take place about the 6th ultimo. The Turks having gained intelligence of the design, commenced hostilities by setting fire to the Greek Church at Patras, in consequence of which the Greeks sailed forth from their houses, and attacked the Turks, several of whom were slain. The Turks retreated to the citadel, and commenced firing on the town, and things were in this state when the vessel sailed for Trieste. The Bishop of Ephesus had taken the field at the head of a great body of Greeks, chiefly from Sparta and Maian. The Pasha of the Morea, as we already stated, has stopped his march against Ali Pasha, in consequence of these events. There is no doubt of the sympathy felt by the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands in the Greek Insurrection; and many will probably join the standard in the Morea, particularly from Zante; but it is not supposed that any hostile attack will be made on the British authority in the Seven Isles. He must be a sturdy believer who gives credit to the Russian declarations of neutrality in these events. Time will shew that our opinions on the subject are neither vague nor delusive.

Saturday, September 15, 1821.

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Letters have been received at Liverpool from Maranham, announcing, that that city and province had declared in favour of the Portuguese Cortes and Constitution, on the 6th March, the same day on which Pernambuco made a similar declaration.

King's Will.—It is singular, that up to this period of the Session, no Message from the Crown has been sent down to the two Houses of Parliament respecting his late Majesty's last will and testament. It is generally believed, that in consequence of the Act which allowed his Majesty to dispose of his private property, instructions were given to the Lord Chancellor to prepare a will, and it is believed that the formal signature and sealing of the deed was only prevented by the melancholy visitation of Providence, which endured for the remainder of his Majesty's life. It has been for some time expected, that a Message from the King would bring this important subject before Parliament; that as the intentions of his late Majesty were perfectly made known to the first legal authority in the kingdom, and as the trustees of his property are able to give all the necessary information as to its particulars and amount, it might be determined whether the disposition designed by the deed should not be carried into effect, or whether the property should devolve on the Crown, as if no will existed. If it was the late King's intention that the savings he made should be distributed among the Royal branches of his family, we are sure that national gratitude and affection would rejoice to see it so applied. If, on the contrary, it falls to the Crown, it becomes available to the public service. Of the total amount of the property, we are ignorant. The Library at Buckingham House is truly valuable. The Palace at Weymouth has been sold by public auction, and his late Majesty had other lands and funds. After his death, we understand, that on his present Majesty's first visit to Windsor, Colonel Taylor pointed out to him several sealed packets, addressed to the Queen of Wurtemberg and the other Princesses, with directions on the envelopes that they should be sent to their Royal Highnesses unopened, which was accordingly done. We have not heard, whether any memorandum or minute respecting the Will and Testament was found at the same time or since.—*Morning Chronicle.*

London, May 6, 1821.—The motion of Mr. Hutchinson last night did not draw from the Marquess of Londonderry an answer calculated to tranquillize the country at the present moment. On one subject, in particular, great uneasiness is felt by all who have at heart the cause of liberty and good government. The conduct of the Allies with regard to Spain, has been of late in particular more than sufficient to justify great suspicion with respect to their intentions. His Lordship informed the House, that the Russian troops were ordered to march to Piedmont to relieve the embarrassment of the legitimate King of Sardinia, who was exposed to the danger of being obliged to grant a Constitution to his people, and the King being now reinstated in all the rights of Legitimacy, he in his usual happy vein of sarcasm, asked if it necessarily followed that these troops were to continue their route, the circumstances which induced the movement having changed? and if it was fair to assume that, having been put in motion in consequence of events in Piedmont, they were therefore to proceed to other countries, and for other purposes? If it is not fair to assume this, was it fair, in the Journals patronised by his Lordship, to continue stating, as they have done, the probability of a Russian Invasion of Spain? Was it not also stated in the Cortes, on the 2d of April, that *two months* had elapsed since diplomatic Notes had been communicated by the Spanish Government to foreign Cabinets, for the purpose of ascertaining their sentiments with regard to Spain, and that no expression of these sentiments could be drawn from them? A Resolution was then come to for the purpose of obtaining at once a categorical answer on the subject; but the result has not been stated. We fear, indeed, that there is but too much ground for presuming hostile intentions against Spain on the part of all the Sovereigns of Europe; and if his Lordship knows, or has reason to believe, that no such intentions are entertained, it would have been more manly and becoming in him to have said so at once, than to tantalize the public by his ambiguous interrogatories? The public will be but too

apt to conclude that his Lordship did not now choose to be explicit, because he durst not be so.

After what has passed, we may safely assume that whatever measures the Holy Alliance adopt, they will be approved of by our Government. Every attempt on the liberties of the nations has been well received by Ministers. They have embarked in the grand conspiracy;—and when they dare not openly join, they secretly assist. The refusal to receive the new Neapolitan Ambassador, because Austria gave the word, spoke volumes. We should like to know if there is any truth in a report that is in circulation, that all the foreign Ministers received invitations to his Majesty's Ball, except the Spanish Ambassador?

We should also be glad to know what Lord Londonderry means by the *liberties of Europe*? His Lordship asked if the Emperors of Austria and Russia would have acted in the manner they have done, had they wished to overturn the liberties of Europe? The liberties of the people have, we suppose, nothing to do with the liberties in question: he meant the liberties of Kings only. But are the Sovereigns of Italy at this moment any thing more than the vassal Kings of Bonaparte were?

His Lordship has been at pains, at different times, to shew that he views an attachment to Liberty as a prejudice which ought never to find its way into the bosom of a finished statesman; and we were not surprised, therefore, to hear him, last night, ridiculing the absurdity of an attempt to improve the condition of a people, by obtaining for them the security of a Constitution. The Institutions which have his Lordship's affections are the *sacred Institutions*, by which lawful Sovereigns are enabled to dispense with Constitutions: the *tearing down* of which in the case of Naples and Piedmont, was so feelingly regretted by him.—*Morning Chronicle.*

London, May 6.—We were misinformed last week in stating, that the Directors of the Bank had adopted the determination of abstaining from purchases of gold bullion, in order to produce a reduction in its value below the Mint price. That it would be possible for them to do so with effect, although only, of course, in a limited degree, is very generally believed, as also that it would facilitate the introduction of gold into circulation, by compelling importers to take it to the Mint to be coined. As the Bill for enabling the Banks to issue specie has passed the Upper House, we shall probably, by the middle of the week, have gold in free circulation. Up to the end of last month the printing of small notes was proceeding as usual, but it is understood that they will be chiefly applied to the exigencies of the country bankers, and that no more of them will be now issued than are actually demanded in preference to gold.—*Englishman.*

The *Times*, speaking of those Members who have voted against the questions of Reform and Catholic Emancipation, remarks, that "they are, in truth, but little men that are opposed to either; but they are little men with the influence of office upon their backs, and this increases their momentum. A bandy-legged packman, with his pedlery on his shoulders, has as great a sway, and is as irresistible in his course (provided he can but keep from failing,) as if the whole weight of himself and his burden were comprised in one great man."

Philadelphia, March 21.—A letter from Rio Janeiro, dated the 18th November, 1820, states, that the public mind was much agitated in that place. The Revolution in Portugal had prepared the way for something of the kind. The letter adds:—"Here the volcano is ready to burst; and, from the best information that I can get, Brazil will be free from the present despotic Government before the year ends.—The soldiers have refused to salute the King, and the lives of the Ministry have been threatened. It is expected that it will not commence here, but about Pernambuco or Bahia. The mine is prepared, and there wants nothing but a spark to the train."

Curious Exotic.—A plant of the *Arbor Iris* has recently been brought to England, from the coast of Malabar. This curious exotic has only leaves on it in the day time; but about nine o'clock in the evening it is covered all over with flowers of a beautiful white colour, and of a most delicate smell.

Lord Byron.

The following just and beautiful lines are extracted from *The Doge of Venice* and *The Prophecy of Dante*, by Lord Byron, and cannot be too widely circulated among those who are the friends of freedom and the lovers of poetry:—

PATRIOTISM.

Such ties are not
For those who are call'd to the high destinies
Which purify corrupted commonwealths ;
We must forget all feelings save the one—
We must resign all passions save our purpose—
We must behold no object save our country—
And only look on death as beautiful,
So that the sacrifice ascend to heaven,
And draw down freedom on her evermore.”

*Doge of Venice.***POET LAUREATE.**

— Thus the Bard too near the throne
Quails from his inspiration, bound to please—
How servile is the task to please alone !
To smooth the verse to suit his Sovereign's ease
And royal leisure, nor too much prolong
Aught save his eulogy, and find, and seize,
Or force, or forge fit argument of song !
Thus trammell'd, thus condemned to Flattery's trebles,
He toils through all, still trembling to be wrong :
For fear some noble thoughts, like heavenly rebels,
Should rise up in high treason to his strain,
He sings, as the Athenian spoke, with pebbles
In's mouth, lest truth should stammer thro' his strain.”

Prophecy of Dante.

Edinburgh, May 12, 1821.—Whatever the English House of Commons may do, we trust the Spanish Cortes have too much good sense to treat any rhapsodist who should presume to talk to them about the disinterestedness of the Emperors of Russia and Austria otherwise than with contempt. Disinterestedness indeed ! What disinterestedness was displayed in stripping Sweden of the extensive and valuable province of Finland ; And is it to be supposed, that the Despot who could thus dismember and appropriate to himself the dominions of a neighbour, a kinsman, and a legitimate Prince should entertain any great respect for the rights of an illegitimate Cortes ? As for the Emperor of Austria, the subjugation of Venice and of Ragusa, and the entire subversion of the Liberty of the Press in the smaller German states, bear ample testimony to the fact of his disinterestedness and moderation !

It is stated, in an article in one of the Paris papers, dated Vienna, that the British Government at Corfu, having obtained information respecting the plans of the Greeks in the Morea, had been base enough to communicate it to the Turkish Pasha ! For the honour of our country, we trust this statement will be inquired into, and that it will be satisfactorily disproved. So long however, as those who sold Parga to Ali Pasha are permitted to continue in power in the Mediterranean, it would be absurd to feel the smallest surprise at any thing of this nature that can possibly happen.

The Lords' Committee on Foreign Trade, of which the Marquis of Lansdown is Chairman, have presented a report on the subject of the trade with India. In framing this report, their Lordships seem to have been very much in the situation of the ass between two bundles of hay. They have not ventured to pronounce any opinion on the comparative merits of the claims of the monopolists and free traders ; but have recommended such half measures as can be of no real advantage to either party. As it is our intention to embrace an early opportunity to shew the many and great advantages that would be derived from laying open the trade with the East, we defer till then our remarks on the Lords' report.—*Scotsman.*

London, May 13, 1821.—The confirmation, by official authority, of the halt of the Russian army, and the assurance that no designs against Spain were contemplated, seem to have removed from the monied interest their chief source of apprehension, and to have given energy to speculations in the Government securities of every country. Our own funds, which had been previously considered by many to have attained a higher elevation than the state of the country could justify, experienced a material additional advance, Consols for the account having risen on Wednesday to 74*l*. They were checked at this point by the anxiety of speculators to realise their profits, and by some heavy sales, which are supposed to have been made with the view of depressing the price on the present account, and at the same time, by purchasing in nearly the same extent for the opening of the books in July, to raise the rate of continuation. For that period the difference of price in Consols is three-fourths per cent. which is the more remarkable ; as money, though scarce at intervals, has, for the greater part of the week, been extremely abundant. These operations, however, indicate a belief on the part of the speculators, that an approaching scarcity is to be apprehended. The impression produced by them on the Funds has not been material, having only lowered Consols for this account to 73*l*, at which price the market closed yesterday. The effect would have been greater, had not some other capitalists, at the same time that these transactions were carrying on, counteracted them by large purchases for this account, which it was well known also that their extensive resources would enable them to complete, by taking the stock on the day of settlement. These facts, which we believe may be relied on, afford a clue to the real state of the market, and they will justify the conclusion, that the fall will be retrieved in the ensuing week. Whether a further impulse will be given to them is more doubtful, but supporters of that opinion are to be met with, who derive it from the belief, that an *exposé* of the state of the finances is about to be made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of a highly favourable nature. Of the items of this budget in reserve we cannot, of course, be expected to give any precise notion. It may not, in fact, have any existence whatever, but our notice of it would be imperfect if we gave a part, and not the whole, of what rumour has circulated on the subject. The chief feature of the budget is said to be, an extensive saving by new and economical arrangements with regard to the supply of the army and navy, and reductions in the charge of different departments of Government. In contracts alone, where that system is to be preserved, a great reduction of expence will arise from the lower rate at which they can be executed : but a further benefit, we are told, is contemplated, in all instances where it may be practicable, by giving the soldier an addition to his pay, and leaving him to superintend his own maintenance. This is the substance of the current rumours on this head, but they are to be received with extreme caution. It may even be doubted whether, if they are realised, any sensible effect would be produced on the Funds. Foreign stock has found generally a much better market than usual, though the most marked improvement has been in Spanish bonds. On Monday last they were at 53*l*, without the dividend, but the intelligence from Congress having brought forward some speculators of a higher class than have recently engaged in them, every day's transactions exhibited an advance on the prices of the day preceding, and by the end of the week they had risen to 56. The purchases in Spanish bonds were chiefly for money, but we heard of some very large ones also for time, and at the distant period of three months. Besides those purchased in London, many orders were sent to buy them at Amsterdam and Paris, it being supposed that they could be obtained there at a cheaper rate. Thursday's price of the French funds was brought yesterday by an express, accompanied, however, by no political intelligence. The *rentes* left off on that day at 83*f*. 60*c*. with every appearance of an excellent market. A new loan has been concluded at Naples to the amount of 6,000,000 of ducats (little more than 1,000,000*l*. sterling), under the guarantee of the Allied Powers. There is much mystery concerning the terms on which this loan has been concluded, which are attempted to be kept secret.—*Englishman.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Death of Murat.

(From a "Tour through the Southern Provinces of Naples."—By the Hon. R. Keppel Craven.)

The road from Monteleone to Nicastro, where I was to sleep, does not run through Il Pizzo; but I was induced to deviate from it to visit a spot which had obtained an interest from an event closely connected with the political history of this country, and not indifferent to that of Europe at large. Joachim Murat, in the autumn of 1815, landed at Il Pizzo with a few followers, and was arrested by its inhabitants, whom he had in vain stimulated to join him, thrown into a prison, condemned to be shot by a military commission in virtue of a law which he himself had promulgated, and executed four days after his ill-advised arrival.

When Murat repaired to the public square of Il Pizzo, and harangued the astonished multitude, calling upon them to recognise him as their lawful sovereign, and distributing the proclamations to the same effect which he had brought with him, the people listened to him with mute surprise, and slunk away one by one to their habitations, which they cautiously but without delay, shut up; leaving him and his adherents to ponder on the inauspicious commencement of their enterprise.

The town of Monteleone, which he had embellished, and raised to the rank of a provincial capital, was supposed to be well affected towards him; it was only seven miles distant, and thither he immediately resolved to proceed, to try his better fortune. Most of the territory surrounding Il Pizzo, and a great portion of the town itself, belongs to the Duke of Infantado; and his agent or steward, resident there, possessed that kind of influence which, notwithstanding the abolition of feudal rights, must always be attached to the person of a considerable landed proprietor; and he exerted it in this instance in raising the population to a sense of the danger to be apprehended from suffering the ex-king to continue his progress unmolested. Without pretending to point out the particular feelings which were supposed to have actuated this individual, I shall only advert to the treatment of his employer, the Duke of Infantado, and the indignities offered that personage during the early period of the occupation of Spain by the French, at the time that Murat was governor of Madrid.

After a momentary delay, this person, attended by a sufficient number of the inhabitants of Il Pizzo, strong in arms and determination, pursued the intruder with such promptitude as to gain considerably upon him before he had reached the summit of the steep acclivity abovementioned. Finding himself thus resolutely followed, and exposed to the shots which were fired by his pursuers, he considered it more advisable to seek the boats which had brought his small party; and despairing of fighting his way through the superior numbers, which thus unexpectedly attacked him, he threw himself off from the road, into the deep and rocky ravine which borders it, and through whose rugged and almost impracticable declivities he sought a nearer way to the shore.—In this precipitous retreat he was accompanied by his own little troop, and followed by the townspeople and their leader; but found on his arrival at the beach, that the vessels which had brought him and his party had, through mistake, fear, or treachery, put to sea again. He jumped into a fishing boat, and was endeavouring to push it off from the shingles, when his opponents having overtaken him, and a shot from them having wounded one of his companions, he held up a white handkerchief, in token of surrender, and was led, or rather hurried to the little fort, dignified with the name of castle, and forming the citadel of Il Pizzo. In his way there, he suffered, from the mob which collected, the most injurious treatment; and it is even said, that a woman, who conceived herself aggrieved in the loss of one of her sons, executed as a bandit, probably most deservedly, through his orders some years before, tore off one of the whiskers from his cheek, in a fit of revenge upon the presumed author of her misfortune.

He was at first thrust into a wretched cell, where he passed the night, but was removed to a more decent apartment, and furnished with every immediate article of necessity, through the order of the commandant of the division, who arrived from Monteleone early the next morning. A telegraphic despatch communicated the intelligence of his descent to Naples, and the same mode of conveyance brought back the order to proceed immediately on his judgment. He had landed on the 8th of October, and on the 13th, the court having pronounced sentence he was executed, after having confessed himself, and written to his wife.

The fortress in which he was shut up is of very small dimensions; on a platform which extends over the first story, two parallel walls form a kind of uncovered corridor of about twelve paces in length, terminating in a parapet towards the sea. He stood with his back against this, and having himself given the signal, received the fire of the soldiers plac-

ed at the opposite extremity, and fell with his head against the door of a room in which all the officers who had accompanied him were at the time confined. His body was immediately buried in the principal church in the town, an edifice towards the restoration of which he had, in a former passage through Calabria, given 2000 ducats. The vault which contains his remains is marked by some boards let into the pavement.

I have more than once heard him express his conviction that he should receive his death by a musket shot; but he had probably anticipated it in the field of battle. It is just possible to suppose that the mysterious fatality which subjected him to a fate so different on the coast of Calabria, may have awakened in the bitterness of his last reflections the scene and recollection of the summary judgement and execution over which he presided within the walls of Vincennes.

It required all the charms of nature, in their most powerful array to banish from my mind the impression produced by the sight of the humble sepulchre of him whom I had beheld revelling in the full wantonness of absolute power but eight months before he descended to it in ignominy.

The splendour of Murat's court, perhaps the most brilliant in Europe at the period I allude to, as greatly exceeded the rank he held among other sovereigns, as the appointment and numbers of his troops were disproportioned to the resources and population of the kingdom; and both were characteristic of that indiscriminately profuse disposition which could reward the merits of an opera-dancer upon the same scale of liberality with the services of a general or a minister of state.

His wife, with the same high notions of magnificence, was by no means so injudiciously generous; and had they not both too blindly followed a system of deceit, which, though sometimes successfully adapted to subordinate political negotiations, cannot be applied with equal advantage to all times and exigencies, they might perhaps have preserved some remnants of that station to which fortune had exalted them, or at least have descended to the level of mediocrity by less perilous gradations.

A celebrated statesman said of some intriguing diplomatist, "Il croit qu'il trompe parce qu'il ment;" and this conviction seemed no where so strongly rooted as in the habits of these individuals.

On the evening that saw the departure of Joachim from the walls of Naples, which he was destined never again to behold, he ordered the publication of a Constitution, dated six weeks before; and at the moment he was entering the carriage of one of his attendants, for the purpose of secret escape, Madame Murat was gravely announcing, to his confidential friends and advisers, his determination to collect a few scattered troops still left in the capital, and make one last effort to arrest the progress of the enemy. When, a fortnight previous to this, the defeat of the Neapolitan troops at Macerata was already known in the metropolis, a bulletin, said to be written with a pencil by Murat's own hand on the field of battle, announced a complete victory, and the capture of several pieces of cannon.

At the time that the Austrians were already in full march towards Naples, the queen regent, as she was called, reviewed the civic guard with extraordinary grace and spirit, and assured them that a few more days would liberate them from all the hardships and dangers attached to the discharge of their functions; and the last minutes she passed in the place were employed in graciously requesting some favourites to attend her breakfast the following morning, an injunction which was followed by her immediate removal to the ship from which she never again stepped on the Neapolitan shore.

The aspect presented by the interior of the royal residence on this day was as extraordinary as it was novel to a spectator accustomed to see it only in its gala trim. The courts were full of servants, tumultuously demanding the arrears of their wages, and taking earnest of future payment in the seizure of the horses belonging to the establishment. The long corridors and galleries, untenantied by guards and liveried menials, presented no obstacles to the few visitors whom interest or curiosity attracted towards the closing scene of this drama. The kingly apartment itself, still adorned with the ponderous spoils of Herculaneum and Pompeii, relieved by Lyons embroidery and India muslins, was obstructed by large packing-cases, and its mosaic pavements soiled by the dirty footstep of porters and carriers, and strewed with wisps of hay or paper shavings. The ladies in waiting accoutred in the usual costly garb of attendance, were gnawing a few chicken bones, the scanty remains of the day's single meal; and, lastly, the indefatigable occupier of the tenement, decked out in all the elegance and recherche of the last Paris fashions, and preserving the careless smile of assumed complacency, strangely contrasted with haggard eyes and care-worn cheeks, was variously employed in packing up jewels, distributing money, dictating letters, and receiving or dismissing visitors with all the minute distinction of courtly etiquette.

The Turkish Empire.

"An Account of the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia," by Mr. Wilkinson, contains some information of interest at the present moment. The writer does not rest his claim to attention on any peculiar powers of authorship, but on what is much more valuable in a work of this kind—the accuracy of his statements, derived in a great measure from personal observation, during a residence at Bukarest as British Consul. We extract two or three passages relative to the Population, Government, and Commerce of the two Principalities.

"The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, situated between 43 deg. 40 min. and 48 deg. 50 min. North latitude, 23 deg. and 29 deg. 30 min. East longitude, occupying a space of 350 miles in length and 180 in breadth, are separated from the Austrian provinces of Temesvar, Transylvania, and Boncovina, by the Carpathian mountains; from Russia, by the river Pruth; and from Bulgaria (the ancient Mœsia), by the Danube.

In the course of the last century, a variety of Greek Princes succeeded to each other in the government of the principalities. One alone, Constantine Marrocotato, appointed in 1735 to Wallachia, devoted himself with zeal to the welfare of the country. Some wise institutions, to which we shall have occasion to advert in the sequel, attest the liberality of his views, and a generosity of character which is not to be traced in any of his successors. But he was twice re-called, because he refused to comply with demands of the Ottoman Government, which appeared to him incompatible with duties he owed to the Wallachians. The other Princes, less scrupulous, and more careful of their own interests, marked their administrations by the most violent acts of extortion, and an invariable system of spoliation. Few of them died of natural death, and the Turkish scimitar was, perhaps, frequently employed with Justice among them. In a political point of view, the short reigns of most of these Princes offer nothing of sufficient importance or interest to deserve a place in history.

The Princes of Wallachia and Moldavia, since the choice of them falls on the Greeks, receive their investiture at the Porte, with the pomp and ceremonies usually observed on creating *Pashaks* and *Viziers*. The *Kukka*, or military crest, is put on their heads by the *Muzhur Aga*, and the robe of honour is put on them by the Vizier himself. They are honoured with the standards and military music, and make their oaths of allegiance in the presence of the Sultan, to whom they are introduced with the ceremonies usual at a public audience. From the Scraglio, they go in solemn and ostentatious procession to the patriarchal church where prayers and ceremonies are performed similar to those which were formerly observed at the inauguration of the Greek Emperors.

The general form of government in both principalities has undergone little alteration since the exclusion of the native Voivodes. The prince is invested with absolute authority; and, till lately, was only controllable in his financial operations, by the divan, representing the senate; still, in levying extraordinary contributions, and in fixing the mode of raising them, the signature of a majority as a mere formality; and although the want of these would render such acts illegal, they would not thereby be put with less vigour into execution.

The executive administration is divided into various regular departments. The Divan, composed of twelve Members, is the Supreme Council, and is presided over by the Prince, who appoints to it new Members every year, with the exception of the Metropolitan, whose ecclesiastical dignity entitles him to a permanent seat. It is convened at least twice a week, to receive, examine, and decide upon appeals in judiciary matters.

The Princes' decisions are without appeal for the natives of the country; and, however irregular or unjust they may be, they cannot be revoked by their successors.

The exact number of the population in the two principalities has never been properly ascertained; but the nearest calculation approaches to one million of souls in Wallachia, and five hundred thousand in Moldavia, since the least peace of Bukarest.

This population is, in each principality, divided into three distinct classes; the Boyars, or nobles, of the different orders; the tradesmen of all descriptions; and the peasants, with others, who are liable to the common taxes and contributions.

All the male peasants are, by their birth, subject to the capitulation tax, from the age of sixteen; with the exception of some few who compose a privileged body called *Sokotelniki*, they are divided into associations called *Loods*, each of which is composed of a certain number of individuals, from five to ten, according to their respective means, and pays a fixed sum of six hundred piastres every year to the Prince. According to the registers of the Wallachian Vestry in 1818, the total of the *Loods* in the seventeen districts, amounted to eighteen thousand, which, at the rate of six hundred piastres, gave an annual income of 10,800,000 piastres."

This amount of revenue is considered as becoming the property of the reigning Prince, and not as due by the inhabitants to the Ottoman Government, as some writers have represented."

"The chain of Carpathian mountains which separates the two principalities from the Austrian dominions, abounds in a variety of minerals. Gold, silver, quicksilver, iron, copper, pitch, sulphur, and coals, are to be traced in many places; but although there is strong reason to believe they exist in abundance, no attempt is made to render them available, and this neglect is attributed to various motives, some of which would appear sufficiently justifiable.

Of the common productions of the soil, the most abundant is wheat, of which the two principalities are supposed to give an annual return of ten millions of kilows,† although hardly one-sixth part of their extensive and fertile plains is cultivated, and that a certain space of this is sown by Indian corn, barley and hemp.

The other productions, proportionably important in a commercial point of view, are the bees-wax, honey, butter, cheese, hides, timber, staves, and ship-masts of all sizes and descriptions; and an annual supply of five hundred thousand hare-skins, six hundred thousand okes‡ of yellow berries, and forty thousand kintals§ of sheep's wool. The three last mentioned articles are alone perfectly free of exportation.

The general system of import trade is ill contrived, and it is subject to many inconveniences. The purchasers have recourse to the markets of Smyrna and Constantinople, where, of course, they buy at high prices. The goods, which have already paid custom-house duty in Turkey, are taxed with a new duty of the same kind, of three per cent., on being landed or brought into the principalities, as well as with other charges of an arbitrary nature, which amount to as much more. The latter are not, indeed, established by the local governments, but merely exacted by their officers; and as they are tolerated, they become unavoidable, unless the proprietors of the goods happen to be subjects of European Courts, and as such, receive protection and assistance from the Consuls residing in the country.

Wallachia and Moldavia are at present supplied by Germany with all kinds of cotton and woollen manufactures and hardware, either by land or by the Danube.

The plain and printed calicoes, the chintz, glass and earthenware, brought to their markets, are, without exception, German; but they are called English, and as such sold at higher prices than they would fetch were their origin made known.

The consumption of the woollen cloths is very extensive; that of the superfine qualities alone is valued at 360,000*l.* sterling every year. Some French cloths are brought into the country; but as their prices are considerably higher than those of Germany, they do not meet with much demand. French cambrics and English muslins are always profitable articles to speculators, and never remain long on hand.

As furs of all kinds form a part of the national costume, and are, besides necessary, owing to the natural rigour of the climate, they are an article of vast importation. Russia supplies the principalities with it, and takes in return brandy and wine, and imperial ducats.

The fertility of the soil is such as to procure nourishment for ten times the number of the present population, and leaves wherewith to supply other countries besides; the common return of cultivation being sixteen-fold, and in more favourable seasons, twenty-five."

Bukarest is a large, dirty, and unpleasantly situated town, containing about 80,000 inhabitants. Yassi, the capital of Moldavia, is much better built, and more agreeable, and contains about 40,000.

Mr. Wilkinson, in giving an account of the negotiations of the Porte with Great Britain, France and Russia, mentions the following circumstance as the cause of the failure of the British expedition to Constantinople in 1806:—

"When the English fleet appeared before Constantinople, it naturally occasioned the greatest confusion and alarm. The Sultan lost no time in sending on board to offer terms of peace, and negotiations were commenced with Mr. Arbuthnot, who was in the flag-ship, the Royal Sovereign. But they were carried on with much less vigour than it was necessary to give them, and left time to the French intrigues to gain the advantage. Bonaparte's active agents, General Sebastiani and Franchini, were the more anxious to counteract the operations of the English plenipotentiary, as they were aware that the first result of his success would have been the expulsion of the French embassy from Constantinople. They employed for that purpose every means in their power, and they succeeded by the following stratagem:

* 360,000*l.* sterling.

† A kilow (Constantinople measurement) is equal to an English bushel.

‡ One oke is equal to 2 4-5ths lbs. English.

§ The kintal weighs 44 okes.

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The Chief of the Janissaries, Pehliván-Aga, had formerly been Colonel of a regiment, which had acted once as Guard of Honour, given to a French embassy at the Porte. Having remained some time in that station, he had contracted a lasting connexion with the French, to whose party, since that period, he devoted himself. When General Sebastiani saw that peace with England was on the point of being concluded, he sent Franchini to him to suggest a plan which the Turkish officer carried into immediate execution. He went to the Seraglio,* as if in great haste, and having obtained audience of the Sultan, he thus addressed his Imperial Chief:—

'May God preserve your sacred person and the Ottoman empire from every possible evil. A pure sense of duty brings me before your Royal Person, to represent that so strong and general a fermentation has arisen amongst my Janissaries since the appearance of the Infidel's fleet before your Royal Palace: they express so great a discontent at the measures pursued by your Ministers in negotiating with the Eng'ish, from a shameful fear that the appearance of that fleet has thrown into; that a general insurrection is on the point of breaking out, unless the negotiations he laid aside, and all offers of peace be rejected with scorn. They declare that it is beneath the dignity and fame of the Ottoman empire, to submit to such an act of humiliation as to sign a Treaty, because a few ships have come to bully its capital, and dictate their own terms to the Ottoman Sovereign. Your brave Janissaries will not suffer so disgraceful a stain to tarnish the splendor of the Ottoman arms. They are all ready to sacrifice themselves in defense of your residence, and in vindication of the honour and faith of the Ottoman nation. But they can never consent to stand tacit witnesses of a submission so ignominious to the Turkish name.'

Sultan Selim, a Prince naturally timid and credulous, no sooner heard a message of this sort delivered in the name of the Janissaries, than in good understanding with the chiefs of government, and apparently united with the troops of the Nisamy-gedid, than he ordered all communications with the English fleet to be suspended, and immediate preparations of defence to be made, in the event of its commencing hostilities.

This manœuvre, unknown at the time, and with which very few persons are yet acquainted, was the true cause of the failure of the negotiations which, at the commencement, bore so sure a prospect of success."

* The word "Seraglio" is generally supposed in England to apply exclusively to a palace in which the Grand Signior's women are kept. This idea, however, is erroneous: the Sultan's residence in town is called "Seraglio." His women, indeed, reside also within its walls, but their apartment is called "Harem." The Seraglio occupies the whole extent of ground on which the city of Byzantium stood, and is surrounded by the original Byzantine walls.

Late Mr. Scott.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. J. SCOTT.

It affords us much pleasure to be authorised to state, on the part of Mr Scott's family, "that the paragraph which appeared in some of the Edinburgh and London papers, stating that she (Mrs. Scott) had received a sum of money from Messrs. Christie and Trail is entirely a fabrication." She would not have deserved sympathy had she, under such circumstances, received money from these individuals. But the public sympathy in her favour will be increased, when they know that she feels hurt by such a report. Much as the public have had to deaden their feelings, and numerous as the calls have been on the purses of the generous and public spirited; there are still, we trust, some means left for giving respectability to this subscription. The cause for which it is on foot is a hallowed one; and we shall most readily take the trouble, on notice being given, of collecting and transmitting to London, subscriptions, however small, from any part of the country.—*Scotsman*, May 12.

Europe Deaths.

On the 10th of May, at Laytonstone, Essex, aged 24, the Reverend William Hanbury, A. M. of New College, Oxford, Chaplain to his Majesty's Palace Court; a gentleman eminently distinguished for his literary attainments, amiable character, and unaffected piety; whose loss will be deeply deplored by his parents and numerous friends.

At her house, George's Square, Edinburgh, on the 21st of April, in the 96th year of her age, Mrs. Violet Pringle, daughter of the late Lord Haining, and sister of the late Lord Alemore, both Senators of the College of Justice.

At Gallanach, in Argyllshire, on the 5th of April, John Macdougall, Esq. Surgeon in the Honorable East India Company's Service, son of the late Patrick Macdougall, Esq. of Gallanach.

North-West Passage.

Captain Parry's Journal of the voyage for the discovery of the North West Passage was published yesterday (May 10.) Of the merits of this book, as a work of nautical science, we profess not to be judges; but considering it as a narrative of curious facts and novel incidents, we recommend it as one of the most interesting publications that have ever come under our notice. We scarcely know a book so likely to inspire respect for the character of its author as the one in question. It has not the least taint of affectation, vanity, and self importance, but bears every where the marks of a sound and sagacious intellect, a manly tone of sentiment, and a constant firmness of purpose without the least mixture of rashness. If the object of these polar expeditions is attainable by human means (and Capt. Parry inclines to that opinion), it is evident that he is of all men the fittest for such an undertaking: and we feel sure that if he fails, no one else can succeed. As soon as we can find room, we shall extract some of those passages of the narrative which have most interested us, either as containing curious and striking details, or as displaying the energy and resources of the author's mind under circumstances the most novel and critical. In a literary point of view the book is entitled to the high praise of being written in the style of simplicity and force most appropriate to the subject: it is decidedly the work of a man of education, but who has been too actively engaged in busy life to have acquired the set manner and artificial cadences of a professed author.—*Times*, May 17, 1821.

Improbement of Africa.

A very interesting work on the above subject has been lately published by Mr. M'Queen, of this city. The greater part of this book is devoted to Geographical discussions, and more particularly to the course of the Niger. The different opinions respecting this great river are combated with much success—the first of these is that the Niger is the parent stream of the Nile; the second, that it terminates in a large lake in the interior; the third, that it loses itself in sandy deserts; and the fourth, that it joins the river Congo. After a most laborious investigation into the opinions and recorded facts of ancient and modern Geographers, Mr. M'Queen, with great ingenuity, and we think with fair induction, concludes, that the Niger runs into the Atlantic in the Bights of Benin and Biatra, where an immense conflux of waters pours into the Ocean. He next proceeds to point out the most effectual mode of establishing a trade in such a manner as would infringe the rights of no nation, while it would improve and civilize Africa, put an end to the Slave Trade, and at the same time prove a most productive source of wealth to this country, and a great outlet for our manufactures. For these details we must refer to the work itself, and shall conclude with extracting the closing paragraph:—

"I have thus, though feebly I confess, in comparison to the magnitude of the subject brought forward, completed the object which I had in view, namely, to call the attention of the British government, and the power and energies of our people, to an honour of the first rank; and at the same time, endeavoured to rouse the resources and enterprise of our merchants to engage in a trade of the first magnitude. By means of the Niger and his tributary streams, it is quite evident that the whole trade of Central Africa may be rendered exclusively and permanently our own. This object, at all times of the highest importance, is, at the present moment, become particularly so. The feelings and the efforts of this great nation would most cheerfully embark in the enterprise. To support and carry into execution the measures necessary to accomplish this undertaking, is worthy of the ministry of Great Britain, and worthy of the first country of the world. It will confer immortal honour on our native land—lasting glory on the name and reign of George the Fourth—bring immense and permanent advantages to Britain, and bestow incalculable blessings and benefits on Africa. Agriculture, and manufactures, and commerce, and learning and religion, will spread rapidly and widely over a country abounding in the richest productions, whether on the surface of the earth or below it; but, at present, a country overspread with the most abject servitude, and sunk in the deepest ignorance, superstition, and barbarity. Every obstacle will vanish before judicious and patient exertions. The glory of our Creator—the good of mankind—the prosperity of our own country the interest of the present and the welfare of future generations—glory, honour, interest, call us, and united, point out the sure path to gain the important end. Let but the noble Union Ensign wave over and be planted by the stream of the mighty Niger, and the deepest wounds of Africa are healed. Round it, and to it, the nations from Balia to Darfur, from Ashen to Benin, would gather for safety and protection—the slave would burst his fetters, and the Slave Trade be heard of no more. The road to effect this is open—it is safe—it will soon be occupied by others; and if we hesitate, the glory and advantages will be wrested from our hands."—*Glasgow Herald*.

Sonnet to Italy.

Italia! oh, Italia! thou who hast
The fatal gift of beauty, which became
A funeral bower of present woes and past.
On thy sweet brow is sorrow ploughed by shame,
And annals graved in characters of flame.
Oh, God! that thou wert in thy nakedness
Less lovely or more powerful, and couldst claim
Thy right, and ave the robbers back who press
To shed thy blood, and drink the tears of thy distress!
Then might'st thou more appal; or, less desired,
Be homely and be peaceful—undeplor'd
For thy destructive charms: then, still untired,
Would not be seen the armed torrents poured
Down the steep Alps; nor would the hostile herds
Of many nationed spoilers from the Po
Quaff blood and water; nor would the stranger's sword
Be thy sad weapon of defence, and so,
Victor or vanquished, thou the slave of friend or foe.

BYRON.

Note.—The Reader will perceive that the above, which is taken from an English Paper of the latter end of April, is a Translation of the Italian Sonnet of Filajaic, the Original of which will be found in the *Calcutta Journal* of May 2, 1821, page 22, with one Translation of it in the Journal of the same day, and another in that of May 3, 1821, page 34, having been published in London and in Calcutta within a few days of each other.—ED.

The Nottoway Indians.

The only remains in the State of Virginia, of the formidable tribe which once composed the Powhatan confederacy, are the Pamunkey and Nottoways, with a few Mottaponies.

The Nottoway Indians, in number about 27, including men, women, and children, occupy a tract of seven thousand acres of excellent land upon the west side of Nottoway river, two miles from Jerusalem in the county of Southampton. The principal character among them, is a woman who is styled their Queen. Her name is Edie Turner; she is nearly 60 years of age, and extremely intelligent; for although illiterate, she converses and communicates her ideas with greater facility and perspicuity than women among the lower orders in society. She has a comfortable cottage, well furnished; several horses and cows; and keeps her portion of the settlement in a good state of cultivation. The ancient Nottoway or Powhatan language is only known to the Queen and two other old Indians. This language is evidently of Celtic origin, and appears equally harmonious and expressive as either the Erse, Irish, or Welch. It has two genders, masculine and feminine; three degrees of comparison, and two articles; but the verbs are extremely irregular. The old woman gave an account of the ancient superstition or religion of the Nottoways; from which one might suppose that John Bunyan had copied his Pilgrim's Progress.

The Nottoway believed, that the soul, after separation from the body, was conducted by a Genius to the bank of a large dark, and gloomy river, the allotted residence of the wicked. Across this river lay a long pole, roundish and of polish smooth as glass. The spirit was conducted by his Genius along this pole; having the same advice given which Lot's wife had, "Never to look behind." The consequence of disobedience to this order immediately proved fatal; for the unhappy spirit slipped his foot, and was instantly precipitated into the river of eternal punishment. But if he reached the opposite bank in safety, a new trial was presented to him. He had to pass, conducted by the Genius, through an extensive orchard, where trees of every description presented to the sight delicious fruits, but to the sight only; for if the spirit, neglecting the advice of the guide, was induced to touch any of the tempting clusters, he was immediately transformed into a bear or wolf, or some brute animal. If the spirit was fortunate enough to escape from this orchard of temptations, he entered a spacious forest abounding with game of all kinds; but if he did not in this instance also follow closely his guide, he was doomed here to remain and spend his eternity in the chase of animals. Passing from this forest, he next entered an extensive plain, where groups of men and women were indulging in every species of pleasure. This was the region next to eternal bliss, and those were esteemed fortunate who even reached this elysium. But the few who still had fortitude to resist all the joys which here presented themselves, were admitted to the presence of the great spirit, with him to dwell in everlasting happiness.

The Nottoway tribe, if we may judge from the looks of the few now remaining, were originally men of good appearance and stature, not darker than a bright mulatto complexion.—*American Paper.*

Lord Byron's Prophecy of Dante.

(Just Published.)

Woe! woe! the veil of coming centuries
Is rent,—a thousand years which yet supine
Lie like the ocean waves ere winds arise,
Heaving in dark and sullen undulation,
Float from eternity into these eyes.
The storms yet sleep, the clouds still keep their station,
The unborn earthquake yet is in the womb,
The bloody chaos yet expects creation.
But all things are disposing for thy doom:
The elements await but for the word,
"Let there be darkness!" and thou grow'st a tomb!
Yes! thou so beautiful, shalt feel the sword,
Thou, Italy! so fair, that Paradise,
Revived in thee, blooms forth to man restored:
Ah! must the sons of Adam lose it twice?
Thou, Italy! whose ever golden fields,
Ploughed by the sunbeams solely, would suffice
For the world's granary; thou, whose sky heaven gilds
With brighter stars, and robes with deeper blue;
Thou, in whose pleasant places Summer builds
Her palace, in whose cradle Empire grew,
And form'd the Eternal City's ornaments
From spoils of kings whom freemen overthrew;
Birth-place of heroes, sanctuary of saints,
Where earthly first, then heavenly glory, made
Her home: thou, all which fondest fancy paints,
And finds her prior vision but pourtray'd
In feeble colours, when the eye—from the Alp
Of horrid snow, and rock, and shaggy shade
Of desert-loving pine, whose emerald scalp
Nods to the storm—dilates and doats o'er thee,
And wistfully implores, as' twere, for help
To see thy sunny fields, my Italy,
Nearer and nearer yet, and dearer still
The more approach'd and dearest were they free.
Thou—Thou must wither to each tyrant's will:
The Goth hath been,—the German, Frank, and Hun
Are yet to come,—and on the Imperial hill
Ruin, already proud of the deeds done
By the old barbarians, there awaits the new,
Throned on the Palatine, while lost and won
Rome at her feet lies bleeding. * * *Oh! Rome, the spoiler or the spoil of France,
From Brennus to the Bourbon, never, never
Shall foreign standard to thy walls advance
But Tiber shall become a mournful river.
Oh! when the strangers pass the Alps and Po,
Crush them, ye rocks! floods, whelm them, and for ever!
Why sleep the idle avalanches so,
To topple on the lonely pilgrim's head?
Why doth Eridanus but overflow
The peasant's harvest from his turbid bed?
Were not each barbarous horde a nobler prey?
Over Cambyses' host the Desert spread
Her sandy ocean, and the sea waves' sway
Rol'd over Pharaoh and his thousands,—why,
Mountain and Waters, do ye not as they?
And you, ye men! Romans, who dare not die,
Sons of the conquerors who overthrew
Those who o'erthrew proud Xerxes, where ye lie
The dead whose tomb Oblivion never knew,
Are the Alps weaker than Thermopylae?
Their passes more alluring to the view
Of an invader? is it they, or ye,
That to each host the mountain-gate unbarr,
And leave the march in peace, the passage free?
Are ye not brave? Yes, yet the Ausonian soil
Hath hearts, and hands, and arms, and hosts to bring
Against Oppression; but how vain the toil,
While still Division sows the seeds of woe
And weakness, till the stranger reaps the spoil.
Oh! my own beauteous land! so long laid low,
So long the grave of thy own children's hopes,
When there is but required a single blow
To break the chain, yet—yet the Avenger stops,
And doubt and Discord step 'twixt thine and thee,
And join their strength to that which with thee cop'st;
What is there wanting then to set thee free,
And show thy beauty in its fullest light?
To make the Alps impassable; and we,
Her sons, may do this with one—deed—Unite!

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Dum-Dum Theatre.

THE JEALOUS WIFE AND ROSINA.

The unusual attractions of Wednesday evening last, drew together at Dum-Dum the largest audience that had ever been seen before at that Theatre, and not only was the House crowded to an unprecedented degree, but all the avenues to it, and the verandah on the outside of the boxes were filled in such a manner that several of the Visitors from Calcutta, who were at the door before the curtain drew up, were nevertheless obliged to return, from being unable to gain admission to any part of the House from which the Performance could be comfortably seen. With such a crowded audience, to whom the least delay was necessarily painful, punctuality to the time of commencement, and as brief intervals as possible between the acts, would have been most acceptable, but these were far from being observed. The impatience of the audience indeed became manifest on one or two occasions, and in any other Theatre except an Indian one, would have been loud and deep.

The Play begins in so animated a manner, and throws the Spectator at once so fully into the main drift of the Piece, that the curtain was no sooner raised than the appearance of Miss Williams made the most dissatisfied content. No one could have dressed or looked the character better; but this was the least of its merit: it was acted throughout with a spirit and fidelity that was quite admirable, and drew down deservedly loud and frequent bursts of applause.

After having seen this Play at Chowringhee, with the principal characters in the best hands, it is high praise to every one engaged in it on Wednesday last, to say that it was seen at Dum Dum without suffering much by the comparison, and afforded, we believe, very general satisfaction. The part of *Oakly*, though not so finished a portrait as at Chowringhee, was yet very well sustained,—and *Major Oakly* excellent. The ease and self-possession of this actor, added to the merits of being always well dressed and perfect in his part, are strong claims to distinction, and give him high place in the Corps, considering the short period that has elapsed since his first appearance. The part of *Charles* was well spoken, but easy action was wanting; the dress too was inappropriate, and the sword worn with it, grotesque. *Lord Trinket* should not have been without this weapon, since the intended combat must have been known to him; for nothing can be more absurd than having a sword handed from the side scenes into a room where the parties are supposed to be free from all observation, and when done with to see it as coolly handed out again to the same invisible hand! The conception of this character was apparently correct enough, and many parts of it were well done; but the occasional mixture of vulgar Scotch, with the fashionable lisping of a modern Beau, was a great blemish. *Russet* should have been taught that an old Gentleman in pursuit of a lost daughter, is not expected to affect humour, or to be witty, as well as boisterous. The part was too laboured, and was played at the audience, rather than to the other persons of the Drama, which is too common a fault. It is true that much is to be said in extenuation, when actors are taken out of their immediate line, to fill up parts that are vacant; and this actor's line is in broad humour, and low farce, in which he has often acquitted himself with great credit. *Sir Harry Beagle* was very inferior to the Chowringhee Baronet. Indeed this actor was also quite out of his element, which is either the sea, or the caverned forest, and in these, as a Sailor, and a Chief of Banditti, he is not to be equalled by any actor or amateur that we have yet seen on any stage in India. *Captain O'Cutler* was a better representative, in size, figure, dress, brogue, and acting, of the "little Terence O'Cutler" of the Play, than his predecessor in the same part; and, short as his career was, he supported it very well.

The acting of the Female characters formed altogether the most attractive part of the Play. *Harriet* was interesting, and in many parts animated, which gives ground to hope for much improvement. *Lady Freeloze* was one of the best parts we have

seen Mrs. Francis sustain; and was done with higher spirits and a more lively and engaging manner than usual. But *Mrs. Oakly* was the Star of the Evening that attracted and nearly absorbed all attention. To particularize the Scenes in which Miss Williams excelled would be to go through more of the Play than we could find room to expatiate on. The beginning was good, the progress was better, and the conclusion best of all; and in this climax every Scene proceeded. Nothing could be better than her entry at the commencement of the First Act, with the Letter in her hand, on which her jealous temper was exercised,—except it were the close of the same Act, where, having prevailed on her husband to give her a promise of dining at home, she exclaims in a mingled tone of sarcasm, love, and triumph. "Ay, pray do, my dear: Dine at a Tavern indeed!" and leads him off a willing slave to her persuasion. Yet these again were both surpassed in excellence by the Second Scene of the Second Act, where *Mrs. Oakly* endeavours, by affecting all possible love and tenderness, to gain the confidence and the confessions of her husband. The progressive change from fond enquiry to suspicious alarm, jealous impatience, and at length down-right anger and defiance, were all managed with wonderful skill, from the question "Wasn't I very angry with you, my Love?" and all about an idle letter," to the exclamation "Lord! you seem quite in raptures about her!" as well as the finishing stroke, "Was there ever such assurance! Take her under my protection! What! would you keep her under my very nose?" Even this, however was again surpassed in interest by the Scene in which *Mrs. Oakly* listens to the conversation between her husband and *Harriet*, and at last, all her patience exhausted, bursts upon them, and overwhelms her husband's explanations by her own construction of them, "Mighty fine, Sir! mighty well; but that won't do, Sir! Did not I hear you lay the whole intrigue together? Did not I hear your fine plot of throwing all the blame on *Charles*?" "Mighty fine, indeed!—but it won't do, *Mr. Oakly*." "Fine fashion indeed, to seduce other women's husbands!"—"I'll stop these fine doings, I warrant you!"—All this was in the very first stile of acting, and yet no one who was present would deny that the last portion of the last Act was better still, where the fainting Scene far surpassed all that went before it. The dialogue preceding the Fit.—"But it won't do, Sir, you shall find that I will have my own way, and govern my own family,—Am I to be talked to in this manner?"—"Why you won't let me speak."—"Was there ever such a monster!—you cruel, barbarous, inhuman—such usage to your poor wife! you'll be the death of her,"—the struggles of the Fit itself;—and then the rising, on finding herself left alone, exclaiming.—"O! you monster!—you villain! you base man! would you let me die for want of help?—would you,"—were all specimens of the finest acting imaginable, and closed a Play, which all apparently saw with satisfaction, mingled with a regret that we are not likely soon to see *Mrs. Oakly* performed in any thing like this stile of excellence again.

The Dance between the Play and Farce, was executed with considerable skill, and very graceful movements, particularly the Allegro measure, which was better suited to the Dancer and Spectators, than the worn-out and monotonous Spanish Air of the Introductory exhibition.

The Musical Piece of *Rosina* was as well done perhaps as the Musical strength of the Corps would admit. The Scenery of the opening morning, and the Gleaners of Harvest, was well got up, and the Glees were in general well sung; but tho' the discord of some voices may be drowned by the harmony of others in a full chorus, the dissonance of a single voice with the Musical accompaniment must be perceived; and in Pieces like *Rosina*, the whole merit of which consists in the Music and Songs, it is of the first importance to see that every part is well filled. With all the vocal defects, it appeared, however, to give pleasure.

A large party of the audience, including most of the Ladies from Calcutta, returned after the Play to the Mess Room of the Honourable Company's Artillery at the Cantonment, where the hospitality of General Hardwicke and his Officers was exercised with all that warmth, freedom, and urbanity, for which

the Head-quarters of this Corps have been so long distinguished ; and after Supper, the Dance had charms enough to detain many, who were glad of this occasion to revive the memory of days gone by.

If we could safely trust ourselves on such a subject, we should be disposed to say much on the almost irreparable loss which the Indian Stage has sustained by the retirement of its brightest ornament—*Miss Williams* ;—but as it is now, we believe, irrevocable, as far as her determination is fixed, we can only lament, as one of the community, that she as well as Mrs. Francis (whom she has benevolently aided on an occasion denied to herself) was not granted a Benefit, which, without reference to her *future* claims, her past services amply deserved, and which would have afforded hundreds an opportunity of testifying by their attendance and their purse, that their admiration was as sincere as it was loud,—an opportunity in short of aiding her in her professional career, which can never occur again, and which delicacy and the usage of the world would prevent her friends offering, or her accepting, under any other circumstances, after she had passed from the anxieties of a public into the retirement of a private life. We can only add, and this we do in fervency of spirit, a sincere hope that having now left the path which must be thorny, when it lies through the wilderness of uncertain support and unfeeling caprice, the remainder of her way through life will be blessed with that protection and enjoyment which she so well deserves ; and that if she is no more to hear the cheering plaudits of admiring multitudes, she is at the same time to be emancipated from a dependant thrall-dom, in which she was likely to experience more of neglect and mortification in her private moments, than all the applause of her public ones could counterbalance or repay.

Dead Bodies, Famine, and Rice.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal

SIR,

I scarcely know whether to admire most, the sagacity or modesty of your Correspondent A. B., whose letter is printed in your Paper of the 23d ultimo. "There has been," says he, "a great deal published from the Calcutta Press about the Cholera Morbus as to the origin or first cause of the Disease; but as I have seen no hint even of what I conceive to be the true cause in print, I may be excused perhaps in venturing my own ideas upon the subject." Then follows this notable discovery : "Some thousands, I may venture to say, of the human species, who die in the course of nature, are every year brought to the Ganges and committed to the stream, or are barely immersed on the extensive flats, that project far out in many parts of the River; some of these bodies are afterwards seen floating on the waters, are left by the falling of the River on the sands, which exposed to the air, rapidly putrify, and the atmosphere is in consequence, to the extent of some hundred yards, in many places rendered impure and unwholesome."

Really, Sir, this is too much : a few hundred yards of contaminated atmosphere is deemed sufficient to produce a pestilence, which has raged at the distance of many hundred, and even thousands of miles from the banks of the Ganges !!! This is like looking at an Elephant with a microscope ; but indeed, this deep scientific researcher affords his own refutation. For he tells us that this is "a crying evil;" and that "the sad effect of increased mortality, and some late seasons of scarcity have added to its strength." Now if there be any meaning in this sentence at all, it is that the mortality has been increased, not from the stench of dead bodies, but famine, which, as a matter of course, has either killed the Natives of this country through downright starvation, or through compelling them to make use of unwholesome substances for food. Bodies, it will be admitted, ought either to be thrown into the centre of the stream or buried in the earth ; and a floating carcase, there can be no doubt, will turn a person's stomach while passing it in a Budgerow ; but he must have an expanded imagination truly, who could suppose it would destroy the army of Lord Hastings when encamped in the field, the inhabitants of Manilla, Java, Penang, the Mauritius, and Cadiz,

to which I may add, the soldiers of the Legion that sailed under General D'Evereux, who were supplied with Rice upon their arrival in America. The army of San Martin also seems suffering from the same cause.

Commodore Parry, with his Ship well provisioned, winters in a climate 55° below Zero, and loses not a man from climate ;—the French Discovery Ship L'Uranie, in the mildest climate in the world, loses immense numbers of her men from Fevers, Dysenteries, and Scurvy. But she was badly provisioned, and received a supply, consisting, it must be believed, principally of Rice, at the Isle of Bourbon. A more striking contrast can scarcely be found, than in the instance of those ships ; and the practical value of the fact is surely too obvious to require any illustration from

Your obedient Servant,

Allahabad, Sept. 1, 1821.

R. TYTLER.

P. S.—There appears a strange inconsistency in the account of the dissection of Napoleon's body, as given in the *John Bull*, just received. The stomach is described to have been in a state of disease, which must have almost entirely, if not entirely, arrested the functions of digestion ; and yet the body was loaded with fat, to such a degree, as to have an inch and a half of this substance over the sternum or breast-bone !

Indian News.

Cholera.—We regret to learn by Letters from the Interior, that the Cholera has been very destructive at Rampoor, Futihghur, Mynpooree and Saugur.

Napaul.—Letters from this quarter mention that Dr. Wallich was then at Catmandoo, enjoying the delightful climate of that valley, which, at this season even, is seldom hotter than 76°, and usually ranging from 73° to 78° during the day. The season had been, however, comparatively much hotter than usual in these mountainous regions, for many peaks and ridges that were usually covered with snow all the year round, were bare in June and July this season, and shewed their summits of black granite.

Moorshedabad., Sept. 6, 1821.—We have had such succession of heavy rain, that the country is completely inundated ; many of the old houses in the city have come down, and a poor old Sepoy, who was cooking his victuals in a mud-wall building near Nashaul-Baug, was killed by the falling of the wall. It is reported by the Natives, that the inhabitants of several villages have been compelled to quit them and take refuge in higher parts of the country.

Cuttack District., Sept. 1, 1821.—Since the commencement of the Rains, on the 22nd of June we have enjoyed a cool and refreshing atmosphere, in comparison to what we had endured previous to their setting in. The season altogether was considered the hottest that had been experienced for a great number of years. So insufferable was the heat during the month of May, and part of June, that even the Natives were scarcely able to bear its excessive oppression.

Sickness prevailed in some degree, but not more so than what is usually the case during the hot season of the year. At Balasore, that scourge, the Cholera, raged for some time with its accustomed violence, and numbers of unfortunate beings daily fell victims to its destructive influence there, as well as at most places where it makes its appearance ; it confined itself principally to the poorest class of Natives, who, from their being more numerous, as well as destitute of the comforts, and often the common necessities of life, are generally the greatest sufferers. At Cuttack, Pooree, and the out posts, a few solitary instances of Cholera have occurred ; some have proved fatal, whilst others, where timely medical aid could be resorted to, have speedily yielded to the administration of medicine. The Rains have as yet been moderate, but plentiful for all the purposes of cultivation, and the Ryots are in consequence looking forward to the pleasing prospect of an abundant harvest, which they expect will amply repay them for their toil, and at the same time, it is to be hoped, have the effect of lowering the price of Grain, which has been rapidly advancing, although far from being scarce.

Saturday, September 15, 1821.

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Berhampore Theatre.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

On Monday the 3d instant, the Melo Drama of *The Miller and his Men*, and the Farce of *The Weather-Cock*, was performed at the Berhampore Theatre.

Pieces of the former description depend greatly upon the Scenery and Dresses, which on the present occasion were very appropriate. The First Scene of the Mill in perspective was very good; but the Cavern Scene and the Chorus of Banditti excelled. The characters in general were respectably filled; the Actor who performed the part of *Lothair* succeeded better than on any former occasion; *Karl*, the servant of *Count Frederic Friburg* was ably supported, but the representation of the *Count* was rather tame.

The Farce of *The Weather-Cock* went off with eclat; the various characters succeeded tolerably well: in consequence of the very unfavorable state of the weather, the House was but thinly attended.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Moorshedabad, Sept. 6, 1821.

DRAMATICUS.

Military.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 4, 1821.

1. With reference to General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council of the 21st ultimo, No. 336, rescinding those issued under date the 10th October 1818, (No. 144,) granting on the part of the honorable East India Company, permission to certain Invalid Soldiers, belong to His Majesty's Service, to reside in India as Out-Pensioners of Chelsea, His Excellency the Commander in Chief has much pleasure in publishing for the information of the Royal Forces, the following Extracts from a Despatch just received in India from England, addressed to the Commander in Chief, communicating the gracious pleasure of His Royal Highness the Duke of York upon the subject of Invalid Soldiers of His Majesty's Service in India who are entitled to Pensions, and whose conduct has been deserving, being permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of residing there, and being placed on the same footing as Pensioners, who have recently proceeded thither from England as settlers.

"In order to counteract in some degree the effects of a change of climate, which has no doubt proved destructive to numbers of old Soldiers who may have expended the best years of their lives on Service in India, it has occurred to the Commander in Chief, as an arrangement which may possibly be deemed desirable and highly acceptable to the men, that instead of bringing them to England, they would derive advantage from being permitted to reside at the Cape of Good Hope, and by a communication which has been received from the Secretary of State. His Royal Highness is glad to find that no objection will be made on the part of Government to the measure; on the contrary, that every facility will be afforded in respect to the payment of their Pensions, and that they will be placed on the same footing as the Pensioners who have proceeded to the Cape as settlers in this country.

"It is therefore to be understood, that, in future Soldiers discharged from Regiments in India on account of unfitness for further service, may in cases where they are entitled to Pension, if they are desirous of availing themselves of the indulgence, and are considered deserving, be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, where they will be permitted to reside; and it will rest with your Lordship to give such Orders as may be expedient, with a view to the Report, together with the men's discharges transmitted to this country, in conformity to the Regulations laid down in the Warrant, bearing date 25th March 1816."

"I am to add that, until the cases of the men are severally decided upon, they will continue to be allowed all the advantages of a Soldier, in respect to Pay and Rations of Provisions."

2. With the view to carry the gracious intentions of His Royal Highness into immediate effect, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the option herein recited be upon receipt of this Order, communicated to the Soldiers of His Majesty's Regiments by Commanding Officers respectively; and the following instructions are to be attended to, in cases of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, as from time to time shall be pronounced unfit for further service, and who may make choice at the Cape of Good Hope, as a place of future residence.

3. The Invaliding of Soldiers belonging to His Majesty's Corps will take place annually as heretofore, and after the examination by the res-

pective Medical Committees on the Upper Provinces, and in Fort William, Lists of the Names of such as shall be eligible for the Out-Pension of Chelsea, and who shall be recommended by their Commanding Officers, are to be forwarded without delay by those Officers respectively to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India, to be laid before His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

4. With advertence to the Form attached to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Warrant, dated the 25th March 1816, hereunto annexed for general information, the Reports upon the cases of Invalid Soldiers of the above description, who are desirous of settling at the Cape of Good Hope, are to be prepared in strict conformity thereto, under the direction of the Commanding Officer, and the Surgeons, or acting Surgeons of the Regiments to which the Invalids severally belong, are to certify upon Oath at the bottom of the Return, that the men are fit subjects of be invalided, and for the causes therein stated, incapable of further service.

5. In addition to the above Return or Report, it will be necessary that the Presidency, and the Station Invaliding Committees shall specially enquire into, and state separately the causes of disability, &c. in each case, as directed in the Memorandum annexed to the Report.

6. The separate Report, accompanied by the Return, and by the discharge of each Soldier, are to be forwarded in duplicate, by the Commanding Officer of the Corps concerned, to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India, for the Commander in Chief's information, and for eventual transmission to the Secretary at War.

7. Such non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers as may obtain permission under the foregoing Rules to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope are upon Embarkation to be struck off the effective strength of their respective Corps and are to be noticed in the Monthly Returns, until their final discharge shall be notified as, "discharged on account of unfitness for further Service, permitted to reside at the Cape of Good Hope, and recommended for the Out-Pension of Chelsea Hospital."

8. Their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, will be pleased to issue such subsidiary Orders, referable to the Invalid Soldiers of the above class under their orders respectively, as may be necessary, and their Excellencies will transmit to the Secretary at War the Documents required by the warrant advertised to, despatching at the same time to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces for the information of the Commander in Chief in India, a nominal List of the men, in which is to be stated the causes of disability in each case, &c.

9. Invalid Soldiers wishing to return to Europe direct from this Country, will of course be forwarded thither as heretofore, no alteration whatever being contemplated regarding them by the foregoing Regulations.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Warrant authorizing the admission of discharged Soldiers upon the Out-Pension, without appearing personally before the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, when permitted to reside in British Colonies or Garrisons abroad, dated 25th March, 1816.

By His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

We have taken into our consideration the situation of Soldiers, who having been discharged abroad, as being disabled or worn out in our service, shall be desirous of residing in the Colonies or Garrisons where they may happen to be serving at the time of being their discharged, and are graciously pleased to order, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that Soldiers of the above description, may be admitted to the Out-Pension of Chelsea Hospital without appearing personally before our Commissioners of the said Hospital.

Our Will and pleasure therefore is, that when any Soldier, serving in any of our Colonies or Garrisons abroad, shall be discharged on account of unfitness for further Service, and shall be recommended for the Out-Pension of Chelsea Hospital, and be permitted by the Officer Commanding His Majesty's Forces on the Station, to reside in such Colony or Garrison, a report, in the annexed Form, shall be made upon the case of the Soldier, by the said Officer Commanding; which Report shall be transmitted to our Secretary at War, together with the discharge of the Soldier, in order to our pleasure upon the subject being signified to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital.

It is our further pleasure, that until our decision upon the case if any such Soldier shall be received by the Officer Commanding on the Station where the man is to reside, he shall continue, notwithstanding his discharge, to be allowed all the advantages of a Soldier, as to Pay and Rations of Provisions.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, this twenty fifth day of March 1816, in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

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To Correspondents.

Several Communications have been received within the last three days from the Interior, and by the Letter-Box in Town, which will have as early admission as our command of space will admit. Two days of arrear in the Asiatic Sheet must, however, first be brought up. We would readily prevent such arrear altogether, by giving an Extra Sheet for the purpose, when pressed by European News; but the expense of a Daily Paper in the Interior is so heavy in consequence of the Daily Postage, and we are so strictly limited to weight by the Post Office, that we cannot, in justice to Country Subscribers, increase their expenses by increasing that weight, and doubling the cost of every Single Cover.

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 13	George	Amren.	S. Endicott	Salem	May 27
13	Fyz Allim	Arab	HadjecIbrahim	Museat	Aug. 14
14	Mahomed Shah	British	Peter Roy	Madras	Aug. 22

The Ship *City of Edinburgh*, Captain William Wiseman, for London direct, and the Ship *Lord Sidmouth*, Captain James Muddle, for the Isle of France, are expected to sail in two or three days.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour.—*Sao Domingos Eneas*, (P.)—Robarts, inward bound, remains.—*Theodosia*, put back with the loss of her anchors,—*George*, (American) passed up.

Kedgeree.—*Moffat*, outward bound, remains.

Saugor.—*Indian Trader*, *Resolution*, *Eclipse*, *Charles Forbes*, and *Wellington*, gone to Sea.

Passengers.

Passengers per Mahomed Shah, Captain Peter Roy, from Madras the 22d of August, *Maxulipatam* the 25th ditto, *Coringa* the 1st of September, and *Bimlipatam* the 4th ditto.

From Madras.—Colonel McLeod, and Mr. Fresenbergh. *From Maxulipatam*.—Mrs. Droze, and Mr. Batterby. *From Bimlipatam*.—Captain Lomas, and Lieutenant Carpenter.

Military Arrivals and Departures.**Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.**

Arrivals.—Captain H. Norton, 1st Battalion 30th Regiment, from Paitool.—Lieutenant M. Nicolson, 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, Commandant of the Jubbulpore Sebundy Corps, from Jubbulpore.—Lieutenant T. R. Thellusson, 3d Light Cavalry, from Muttra.—Lieutenant F. Dibdin, ditto, from ditto, Ensign G. A. C. Stewart, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, from Ghazepore.—Assistant Surgeon C. Philips, from Titalya.—Cavalry Cadet G. Lawrence, from Europe.

Departures.—Captain W. Curphey, of the Artillery Regiment, to Benares.—Surgeon W. S. Anderson, of the Madras Establishment, to Fort St. George, on the *Moffat*.

Administrations to Estates.

Lieutenant Charles George Constable, late of the 1st Battalion 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, deceased.—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Captain Henry Peter Auber, late of Calcutta, Mariner, deceased.—James Calder, Esq.

Captain Robert Swanston, late of Calcutta, Mariner, deceased.—John Studholme Brownrigg, Esq.

George Lawson, Esq. late an Assistant Surgeon on the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased.—James Calder, Esq.

Mr. William Youngs, late a Pensioned Branch Pilot in the Honorable Company's Service, deceased.—Messrs. Nathaniel Youngs and John Cearns.

Captain Andrew Roy, late of Calcutta, Mariner, deceased.—Rustomjee Cowasjee.

Captain George Stubbins, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased.—David Clark, Esq.

Mr. James Hyde, late a Captain of Engineers on the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased.—David Clark, Esq., and Major Barrie William Richard Latter.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Cutchoura, per maund	13 14	a 14 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,	2 0	a 2 1
Patchery, 1st,	2 0	a 2 10
Ditto, 2d,	1 12	a 1 9
Moongy, 1st,	1 8	a 1 9
Ditto, 2d,	1 7	a 0 0
Ballum 1st,	1 13	a 1 14
Wheat, Dooda,	1 2	a 1 3
Gram, Patna,	1 2	a 1 4
Dhall, Urruhr, good,	1 8	a 1 9
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,	5 4	a 0 0
2d sort,	4 8	a 4 12
3d sort,	3 8	a 4 0

Cotton.—Some business has been done in Cutchoura during the week at our quotation.—At Mirzapoor it appears to have risen; the price stated on the 3d of September being 17-10 per maund. At Jeuguni the transactions in this have been extensive, but the price has given way a little, it being 14-8 to 14-12 per maund—sales 20,000 maunds, 2,000 of which were for Calcutta, and 18,000 for country consumption—stock 46,000 maunds.

Grain.—In general has declined in price since our last, particularly Patna and Patchery Rice, which may be rated at our quotations—a large stock in the market.

Opium.—There is very little of this now in the market, it may be quoted at an advance of 150 rupees on our last.

Piece Goods.—There have not been many transactions in them during the week.—Jellalpoor Samnabs, Alifahabad and Kharabad Mahmoodies have suffered a decline, and in Moradabad Mahmoodies there has been a trifling advance.

Saltpetre.—A great deal of business has been done in this during the week, the price without alteration—a very heavy stock in the bazar.

Sugar.—May be rated without alteration—a little has been done in it during the week.

Cloves.—May be quoted at a decline of 1 anna per seer since our last—nothing has been done in them during the week.

Pepper.—Eastern has fallen about 2 annas per maund since our last—sales of Malabar have been effected at our quotations.

Swedish Iron.—Appears to have fallen since our last—sales have been effected at our quotations during the week.

Freight to London.—Still continues at £5 to £6.

Marriages.

On the 13th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, James Somerville, Esq. Deputy Master Attendant of Bencoolen, to Miss Mary Ann Alexander.

On the 7th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Lieutenant Henry Pennington, to Miss Elfrida Cassandra Willoughby.

At Dam-Dum, on the 11th instant, by the Reverend D. Parish, Mr. W. H. Roberts, of the Artillery, to Miss Jane Burnett.

Births.

At Benares, on the 7th instant, the Lady of J. C. Brown, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 30th ultimo, at Arrah, in the district of Shahabad, Mrs. John Birmingham, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 29th ultimo, Master Lewis Francis D'Braux, second Son of Mr. Lewis D'Braux, of that place, aged 14 years.

At Hussianabad, on the 25th ultimo, Lieutenant V. H. F. Green, of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Edinburgh, on the 6th of April last, Major Robert Swinton, late of the Bengal Native Cavalry.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	SELL	CALCUTTA
7 8	{	New Loans,
11 8	{	Ditto Remittable.....

SELL
7 4
11 4